[86 STAT.

USC prec.

36 USC 159.

Citizenship Day in commemoration of the signing of the Constitution of the United States on September 17, 1787, and in recognition of all who, by coming of age or by naturalization, had attained citizenship during the year. On August 2, 1956, the Congress approved a second joint resolution (70 Stat. 932), requesting the President to designate the week beginning September 17 of each year as Constitution Week.

NOW, THEREFORE, I RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings on Citizenship Day, September 17, 1972. I urge Federal, State, and local officials, as well as all religious, civic, educational, and other interested organizations to make arrangements for impressive, meaningful pageants and observances on that day to inspire all our citizens to rededicate themselves to the services of their country and to the support and defense of the Constitution.

I also designate the period beginning September 17 and ending September 23, 1972, as Constitution Week; and I urge the people of the United States to observe that week with appropriate ceremonies and activities in their schools and churches, and in other suitable places, to the end that our citizens, whether they be naturalized or natural-born, may have a better understanding of the Constitution and of the rights and responsibilities of United States citizenship.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this third day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.

e framework of this fundamental law.

PROCLAMATION 4146

Leif Erikson Day, 1972

August 21, 1972

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

In the year 1000, Norse explorer Leif Erikson braved the then uncharted waters of the North Atlantic to reach the New World's shores. He and his small band exhibited through their explorations a spirit of adventure and courage which overcame the fears binding so many of their fellow Europeans to the Old World.

Now, more than nine hundred years later, we must summon those same qualities to aid us in meeting the challenges of this world and exploring the unknown of outer space. It is most appropriate that we give national recognition to Leif Erikson, and I am happy to comply with the request of the Congress of the United States, in a joint resolution approved September 2, 1964 (78 Stat. 849), that the President proclaim October 9 in each year as Leif Erikson Day.

36 USC 169c.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RICHARD NIXON, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Monday, October 9, 1972, as Leif Erikson Day; and I direct the appropriate Government officials to display the flag of the United States on all Government buildings that day.

I also invite the people of the United States to honor the memory of Leif Erikson on that day by holding appropriate exercises and ceremonies in suitable places across our land.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-first day of August, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred seventy-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred ninety-seventh.

Richard High

PROCLAMATION 4147

Women's Rights Day

By the President of the United States of America

August 26, 1972

A Proclamation

Fifty-two years ago the Secretary of State issued a proclamation declaring the addition of the Nineteenth Amendment to our Constitution. That act marked the culmination of a long struggle by the women of this country to achieve the basic right to participate in our electoral process.

41 Stat. 1823.

As significant as the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment was, it was not cause for ending women's efforts to achieve their full rights in our society. Rather, it brought an increased awareness of other rights not yet realized.

In recent years there have been great strides in extending the protection of the law to the rights of women, and in promoting equal opportunities for women. Today more women than ever before serve in policy-making